### FUTURE ARCTIC WORK.

PLANNED AND URGED BY LIEUT. GREELY.

THE FRANZ JOSEF LAND ROUTE PREFERRED-HOW AN EXPEDITION SHOULD BE EQUIPPED AND

MANAGED. It has been intimated that my opinion upon th propriety and advisability of future Arctic exploration, as well as regarding the methods to be adopted therein, would be of interest to the general public. At some near day this subject may be treated more fully than space here admits .

There are five routes by which attempts have been made to reach the goal of Arctic ambition-the North Pole The Behring's Straits route has probably been closed for many a year by the unfortunate issue of the expedition which was commanded by the lamented De Long. The highest latitude ever reached in that direction was by De Long in the Jeannette. The lack of land to the northwest for bids any attempt in that quarter, for all authorities on Arctic exploration are quite agreed that land is essential to success. In addition the southeast current very largely increases the danger, for a vessel once beset by the pack inevitably drifts to destruction. No ship which has been caught in that ice has ever escaped from its grasp, and no hero has ever returned to tell the tale until the indomitable will and tireless energy of De Long, Chipp, and Melville landed the survivors of the Jeannette on the Siberian coast six hundred miles from their lost vessel. To the northwest the terrible character of the paleocrystic pack met by McClure and Collinson on the west coast of Banks Land is equally unfavorable. Indeed, should an attempt be made in that quarter it should rather be from Baffin's Bay through Lancaster Sound and McClure's Strait, in the hope that a safe harbor could be found at Prince Patrick Island. It was by this route that Parry in 1819 succeeded in reaching Winter Harbor, Melville Island, in a sailing ship, and returned without trouble the following year. In my opinion however no profitable or successful Arctic work can

Second is the Smith Sound route. By this route the nearest approaches to the pole by land and sea have been made. On June 30, 1872, Sergeant Myer, U. S. A., of the Polaris expedition, reached 82° 07' on the shores of the Polar Ocean, near Repulse Harbor. In May, 1876, Lieutenant Aldrich, R. N., reached the northern point of Grin nell Land, Cape Columbia, 83° 07' north, 70° 10' west. On May 12, 1876, Commander Markham, R. N., reached 83° 20' 26" north on the frozen Polar Ocean, at that time the greatest northing ever made. This latitude was surpassed by Lieutenant James B. Lockwood, U. S. A., who, carrying land twenty-eight miles further north than ever before known, reached 83° 24' May 18, 1882, on the north coast of Greenland.

be prosecuted in the future in either quadrant to

the northward of Behring's Straits.

This has been called distinctively the American route, but in my opinion it is not the true road to the Pole. It has however been practically closed by Aldrich's remarkable trip on the shores of the Polar Ocean'to the westward from Robeson's Channel and by Lockwood's magnificent and unparalleled journey along the north coast of Greenland. Another properly appointed expedition by this route would require two staunch vessels with thorough outfit entailing an expense of about \$750,000. By skilful management, hard work, and above all good fortune it could hope to beat Lockwood's latitude but a few miles, certainly not a degree. A single bad year for ice to the northward of Smith's Sound would msure tailure, if it did not cause dire disaster. It is true that much work needs to be done to the westward of Hayes Sound in the vicinity of Arthur Land, but in that direction no high latitude could be attained. The Lady Franklin Bay expedition, which I had the honor to command, discovered that Cape Sabine is on an Island (Bedford Pim Island) and is separated from the main coast by Rice Strait, which connects Rosse Bay and Buchanan Strait. By this route a vessel can safely reach Alexandria Haven from Cocked Hat Island by watching her opportunity. From that base Hayes Sound and its connecting waters can be easily explored. Such a voyage would entail less danger than is consequent on an ordinary whaling cruise,

The third route is up the east coast of Greenland. It was strongly advocated by the eminent geographer, the late Dr. Petermann, who fitted out the German expedition of 1868 and assisted in the second expedition of 1869. Both expeditions were commanded by Captain Koldewey. The highest reliable latitude ever attained on this coast was reached by Koldewey and Payer, in 1870-Cape Bismarck, 77°. The radical objection to this route is the wide belt of heavy and impenetrable drift ice along the coast, which is continually renewed by the immense quantities of ice drifting southward from the Polar Basin. As far as I know no one now advocates it.

Fourth-The Spitzbergen route offers a chance though it be a slight one, of a very high latitude. It was here that Sir Edward Parry in 1827, leaving Hecla Cove, Spitzbergen, 79° 55' north, 16° 53 east, reached on July 23, by boat and sledge, 820 45' north. This latitude remained unsurpassed for fifty years till beaten by Markham in 1876, who in turn, gave way to Lockwood in 1882. Owing to the southerly drift Parry's extreme point was but 172 miles from his ship although he had travelled nearly tive-hundred miles exclusive of double trips over the same road. I believe that by this route in a very favorable season, say one year in ten or twelve, a well-manned whaler could reach 84° or 850 north without serious difficulty. Such a

voyage would entail the chances of an entanglement in the pack with the possible destruction of the ves sel, as happened to the Hansa. Under such circumstances, however, as the drift is southerly, ultimate escape by vessel or boats would in all probability be feasible. Involving as it does a violation of the fundamental principles of Arctic navigation, and entailing great and serious risks, such an expedition

is not to be recommended.

Sir Edward Parry, the most successful of all Arctic explorers, after his remarkable voyage in 1819-20 through Lancaster and other sounds to Melville Island, enunciated the law of successful ice navigation in the Polar seas. He said: "It can never be performed with any degree of certainty without a continuity of land. It was only by watching the openings between the ice and the shore that our late progress to the westward was effected, and had the land continued in the desired direction, there can be no question that we should have continued to advance, however slowly, toward the completion of our enterprise."

I think all Arctic authorities now concur in Sir Edward's opinion. To this has been added another proposition, which originated, I believe, with Sherard Osborne, but has of late years been strenuously supported by Commander Markham, R. N.: "To penetrate far into the unknown region, it is necessary to find a coast trending northward, with a western aspect." This is negatively substantiated not only by the loss of the Jeannette but by the fact that the shores of east Greenland are practically inaccessible while Spitzbergen can rarely, if ever, be coasted along its eastern side. Positive and convincing evidence is presented by Barent's voyage to the north point of Nova Zembla, Parry's to Melville Island, McClure's to Mercy Bay, Kane's to Van Renssalaer Harbor, Hall's to Thank God Harbor, Nares's to Floeberg Beach, Leigh Smith's to Eira Harbor, as well as by the 'whalers' yearly experiences in reaching the north water of Baffin's Bay. The cause of this may in a measure depend on the rotary motion of the earth or other complicated phenomena, but a reasonable explanation is perhaps to be found in the northeasterly winds which prevail to such an extent in the Arctic

Long sledge journeys are necessary for successful exploration even after the vessel is in harbor at a high latitude. The easier the harbor is of access so much greater will be the chances of ultimate suc-

These conditions-continuity of land, with northern trend and western aspect, a secure harbor easy of access, together with good ice for sledging opera-tions—are all fulfilled in the fifth route, via. Franz Josef Land.

Ever since my attention was first drawn to Arctle work, I have regarded this as the true route to the Pole. The voyage and experience of Leigh Smith

in 1880, 1881 and 1882 leave no doubt that at some season of every year Franz Josef Land may be reached by a well-fitted steamer. His experiences at Eira Harbor in the winter of 1881-82 show that the explorer can depend to a certain extent on the game of the country as a means of sustenance. Lieutenant Payer's sledge trips of 1874 indicate a much greater proportion of smooth ice than has been found in any other route. In thirty days he made a round trip of about three hundred and twenty-five miles, reaching, April 1, 1874. Cape Fledgely, 82° 05' N. 58°E. From that point he observed "open water of no great extent along the coast bordered by ice, reaching in a north and north westerly direction to masses of land, whose mean distance from this highest point might be from sixty to

seventy miles." Cape Vienna, the most northerly point seen by Payer, is laid down by him as situated on the 83d parallel. The extent of land beyond that point is, of course, problematical. The distance from the southern coast of Franz Josef Land to the northernmost point of Nova Zembla is about one hundred and eighty miles. In case of disaster a retreat by boats is practicable. Weyprecht, in 1874, after the abandonment of the Tegetthof, and Leigh Smith retreating in 1882 in consequence of the loss of the Eira, made the journey successfully.

This route then presents unusual chances of success with the minimum of danger. It is more than possible that an English expedition will enter these waters. Chief Engineer Melville, U. S. N., has in view an expedition by this route and his varied Arctic experiences and indefatigable energy mark him as a man peculiarly fitted for this work. It is therefore to be hoped that he will be given the desired opportunity. Two ships with about sixty men and officers would be needed. (One vessel should winter in Eira Harbor or some secure spoint near by, while the second should be pushed as far northward as possible, preferably by Austria and Rawlinson's Sounds, but if that is not possible, along the west coast of Franz Josef Land beyond Cape Ludlow. The vessels should be provisioned for three years and the crews should be quartered in temporary houses to be erected on shore. Quarters on land are recommended as being freer from moisture than is possible, on ship-board, a fact which to my mind has an important bearing on the question of health. A depot of supplies for use in case of disaster might be established on the northern coast of Nova Zembla. With two vessels this would not be indispensable, but none the less wise and prudent. near by, while the second should be pushed as far

of Nova Zembla. With two vessels this would not be indispensable, but none the less wise and prudent.

Although not a seaman I think the following views fairly cover the essential points regarding vessels and navigation. Small, easily handled steam whalers of good speed should be selected. I have nothing to say as to the best method of strengthening them but presume those adopted in regard to the vessels of the recent relief expedition leave nothing to be desired in that direction. It is essential that each vessel have a steam whale boat. It is universally admitted that navigation is impossible through close backies. In consequence the utmost care should be taken to avoid besetment. Ross has truly said that patience and caution are indispensable to an Arctic navigator and to no greater advantage can these qualities be exercised them in avoidance of dense packies. A ship should maintain almost constant motion and only moor when absolutely necessary and then only to an iceberg. Careful observations of the currents and of the obbind and flow of the tide are of the greatest importance. Marked movements of the ice are most liable to occur after the turn of the tide and the probable effect of such changes must be foreseen and discounted. It was mainly by increasing watchfulness of winds, currents and tides and by sound indgment regarding their effects that Sir George Nares succeeded in working his vessel from Cape Sabine to the Polar Ocean and back during two unfavorable ice seasons. It was from similar observations that I was enabled, during two unfavorable ice seasons. It was from similar observations that I was enabled, during the retreat of 1883, in a like unfavorable year, and on the same coast to bring my beats in safety from Discovery Harbor te Cape Hawks.

The expedition should receive its final supplies from Tromsoe, and should not leave that port before the latter part of July. Angust

te Cape Hawks.

The expedition should receive its final supplies from Tromsoe, and should not leave that port before the latter part of July. August and September there, as in Smith Sound, are undoubtedly the most favorable months for ice navigation. In case of a bad year for ice the vessels should rather return, to renew the expedition the year following, than adventure the experiences of the Tegetthof. The question whether dogs or men should be employed in hauling is debatable among Arctic men. I unhesitatingly assert that with dogs nearly double the distance can be made that is possible with men. Shelter, fuel, drink, sleeping gear and extra clothing, which form so large a proportion of constant weight, are not needed for dogs. Lockwood's great northing was made by a combination, the supporting sledges being drawn by men, the advance sledge by dogs. He travelled far enough in ninety days the first spring, after the sun's return, with his single team of seven dogs, to have reached the Pole and return, had it been in a straight line. In 1883, depending es dogs alone, he reached the abores of the Polar Ocean in less than half the time taken by men and dogs combined the previous year.

The qualification of the commander of an expedition need not be dweit on. Much and varied previous service is indispensable, but in addition be should be a man who has carefully studied the plans and equipment of all his predecessors in active work. He should not be above tive-and-forty. Subordinate officers should be under thirty-five. enterprising, fond of field ser-

active work. He should not be above five-andforty. Subordinate officers should be under thirtyfive, enterprising, foud of field service and thoroughly dependable—men
who will work loyally and faithfully
under any and all circumstances and never
give mere passive obedience. Officers with varied
talents and special training should be selected.
One should be a photographer. The men should be
as far as practicable of one nationality, of sociable
nature, sunny disposition, intelligent, observant,
self-reliant, patient, persevering and moral and of
that class which has seen some hard service. They self-reliant, patient, persevering and moral and of that class which has seen some hard service. They should be unmarried and between twenty-five and thirty-five years of age. No man should be taken who has ever been addicted to the use of stimulants. Only in exceptional cases should a man be enlisted who had served in a previous expedition. They should be selected and kept under discipline some time before sailing in order that those unfit may be weeded out. Some should be good hunters and as many-useful trades be represented as possible. Perfect health is necessary, but especial attention should be given in medical examination to the condition of the eyes, lungs, teeth, circulation of blood, and as to rheumatic tendencies.

Regarding food, there should be a great variety and no set programme as to the order in which it

to rheumatic tendencies.

Regarding food, there should be a great variety and no set programme as to the order in which it is to be issued. Calculations should be made for five pounds per man daily and one and one-half pounds per dog. Bacon, corned (not salted) beef, ham and pemmican are the standard meats. Freshly killed meat skould be taken in large quantities in refrigerators. Birds killed by us in July in Greenland were eaten the next June at Fort Conger. Soups, canned and dried truits and vegetables of all kinds are especially important. Fresh bread should be had daily. Macaroni, condensed milk, oatmeal, butter, lard, cheese, pickles, preserves, condiments and tobacco should be liberally provided. The regular use of high wines should be discountenanced. About one gill weekly per man was consumed by my party, but I should recommend not exceeding half a gill more, or preferably half a pint of vin ordinaire. For dogs dried fish or meat must be provided; they will not eat dog or other biscuit unless nearly starved. While working meat should always be fed to them. The value and utility of skin clothing has been largely overrated. Thick woollen garments of smooth finish, and heavy flannel underclothing of oxcellent quality are enough for all ordinary travel. For unusual exposure, an overcoat slightly lined with dogskin or a heavy woollen temiak in booled shirt, generally of seakskin) is sufficient. travel. For unusual exposure, an overcoat slightly lined with dogskin or a heavy woollen teniak (a hooded shirt, generally of scalskin) is sufficient. Any well-lined skull cap, with ear flaps, will do for head covering. No satisfactory means of protecting the face isknown. Woollen with outer scalskin mittens form fitting hand-gear. No single kind of foot-gear is suitable for all conditions. Moccasins and Esquimanx scal boots should be taken in quantities. Leather boots do well in summer only. Heavy woollen stockings, half short and half reaching to the knees, are best for general use. Sleeping socks should be of dogskin. Well-tanned, selected Buffalo robes made into two-men sleeping bags are best.

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The Greenland and the Siberian sledges are recommended for dogs. In case hauling is to be done by men the McClintock and Hudson Bay sledges should be taken. The Meiville sled is excellent for retreat where heavy boats are to be hauled. Sledges are inexpensive, and conditions of travel so vary that all contingencies should be provided against. Alcohol is the best field fuel. Copper-bottomed, fire-proof cooking pots with cylinder in centre are excellent for sledge trips. There is but little choice regarding tentage, but rubber tent-clothes should be taken.

Regarding medicines, from was most in demand with my party, except line juice daily, issued. I doubt governmental aid being extended to Arctic exploration for years to come, but none the less believe in the propriety and certainty of future Arctic work.

less believe in the propriety and certainty of future Arctic work.

The expedition suggested by Lieutenant Ray, United States Army, at the meeting of the British Society for the Advancement of Science, at Montreal, should receive the attention and support of scientific men. The magnetic pole of Boothia Felix Land, located by Ress in 1831, has probably changed its position in the past fifty years. Its relocation would be an important contribution to science. With a home station at Repulse Bay or in Wagor River I believe this work could be done without great expense or serious danger. The benefits to be derived from such an expedition would not be confined to terrestrial majmetism. As regards etanology, botany and natural history, the country around King William Land is substantially a blank.

A. W. Green, U. S. A.

## TOPICS IN LEADING CITIES.

SAN FRANCISCO.

SENATOR STANFORD-HIS PHILANTHROPY-SUTRO'S LIBRARY-MINING-DR. SCOTT. BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUSE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 24 .- The chief event of the week, which has even eclipsed the sensational Sharon divorce case, is the nomination of ex-Governor Leland Stanford by the Republican legislative caucus for United States Senator from California, to succeed Mr. Farley. For more than a week there have been rumors that Mr. Stanford would accept the position if it were given him, but that he would not enter into the fight as a candidate because he had given personal assurance to both Messrs. Sargent and Perkins that he was not a candidate. Two weeks ago Mr. Sargent had a fair show of success, but delays in organizing the State Senate injured him badly and he showed his irritation by trying to bully Republicans into pledging him their votes. This many of the new men would not endure, and defection from Mr. Sargent was helped by the corrupt character of his henchmen and by intimations that Leland Stanford was willing to accept the honor if it were conferred without seeking on his part. Mr. Sargent's supporters were drawn from all the old rings, and it was understood that Claus Spreckles, who looked to Sargent to aid him in securing an extension of the Reciprocity treaty, furnished the sinews of war for the campaign. When it was clearly known that Stanford was in the field defections took place, from every candidate, but Sargent lost two-thirds of his strength at one stroke. Sargent, Estee and Perkins all remained in the fight to the end, but after the first ballot they stood no show, and the second ballot revealed a handsome majority for Stanford. The result is regarded here with a curious mixture of feelings. Every one believes in Mr. Stanford's ability, strict integrity and devotion to the interests of the State; but the wing of the party which champions Anti-Monopoly ideas finds the leading railroad man in Califorina a bitter bolus to swallow. If Mr. Stanford votes and acts as his friends say he will, always for the good of California irrespective of his personal interests, he will deal the Anti-Monopoly cause here the heaviest blow it has ever received, and at the same time add greatly to the strength of the Republican party of Cali-fornia, of which he may fairly be called the founder. It is corceded by all that the fortunes of the party in the next State election are to be confided to his hands.

Now that the Senatorial contest is over, Mr. Stanford is less reticent about his educational plans. Besides the college and preparatory schools at his Palo Alto ranch, he proposes to establish in this city an institution on the plan of the Cooper Union in New-York, m which a specialty will be made of night instruction in science and arts.

night instruction in science and arts.

Effort has been made this week to get up fictitious excitement in Sierra Nevada, one of the North End Comstock mines, by a stockholders' movement to overturn the decision in regard to flooding levels below the Sutro Tunnel. As it costs \$30,000 monthly to pump out water from the lower levels and no paying ore has been found after two years' laborious prospecting with diamond drills, the inference is that abandonment is sound business pollcy. Some stockholders claim that a rich lode has been flooded in order to freeze out small stockholders, so that the honanca firm may then boom stock as they did ten years ago with Consolidated Virginia and California. The majority of outsiders, however, regard this as a mere comedy getten up to make a \$20 deal in stock.

There has been much talk here lately about the

There has been much talk here lately about the founding of a public museum and library near the new Golden Gate Park. Adolph Sutro, of Comstock Tunnel fame, promises, to deed a lot near the Park and turn over to the city his large collection of books, if other subscriptions for a building are raised. Mr. Sutro's library numbers 60,000 volumes, many of them rare books of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, and he has a large collection of Egyptian mummies, mosaics and other curiosities. He has agents now in Europe gathering books and expects to increase his library to 190,000 volumes within a year. There are other valuable collections of books and curiosities in the city which would be given by their owners were a suitable building provided. In addition it is stated that ex-Governor Stanford intends to build and equip a museum of industrial art in this city, but nothing definite can yet be learned in regard to its scope. There has been much talk here lately about the yet be learned in regard to its scope.

The Rev. Dr. Scott, who died last week, left curious provisions in his will about his library. The books are to go to the Presbyterian Theological Seminary of this city; but should it join with any other institution not strictly Presbyterian, the books are to form a pastoral library for St. John's Church, which he founded. In concluding his will he says: "I love my books as my best friends, and I leave them with the hope of meeting their authors in the future state." in the future state.

## CHICAGO.

POLITICAL - BOARD OF TRADE - AMUSE-MENTS-STEALING BOOKS. INVITALEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

CHICAGO, Jan. 24.—The work of the Special County Grand Jury supplementing that of the Federal investigation in disclosing the frauds committed at the recent National election, has resulted in the judictment of fully one-half the election judges and supervisors. The greatest scandal grows out of the vote upon the police appropriation. A proposition was submitted direct to the people to authorize the expenditure of \$100,000 of surplus money arrising from the high saloon license fund to be used toward the enlargement of the city police force. By the exercise of certain methods the count of the vote upon this proposition was declared to show a large majority in its favor, and as a result 400 extrapolicemen were engaged and have now been performing duty for one month. Indictments will be returned against fully 250 judges and cierks who made apparently incorrect returns. The City Controller holds to the view that while the election officers may be punished, the city will have to meet its responsibilities in the matter of the appointment of the additional officers, the money having been voted by the Council for the purpose.

The third week's labor in the Legislature resulted in demonstrating what was thoroughly apparent at first, namely, that the Democrats in the House are helpless without Mr. Haines. After he had resigned the temporary Speakership and voted for one day with the Republicans, the Democrats in caucus surrendered and named him as their candidate for the permanent Speakership. Some discontent was shown by a few members, but even though he takes the chair it is very uncertain that he will vote for a Democrat for United States Senator.

The directors of the Chicago Board of Trade have decided upon an elaborate programme to be observed in connection with the dedication of the new Chamber of Commerce Building. The affair is to occur early in May, and the city is expected to give itself over to three days of revelry. The directors contemplate expending a large sum of money toward making the event brilliant and memorable. A ball is to be the concluding feature of the affair.

The Irving season is declared to be even more of a financial success than that of his engagement last year. The audiences during the first week were large, and have since grown steadily larger with a

large, and have since grown steadily larger with a prospect that the fourth and closing week will result in a remarkable attendance. Throughout the entire season choice seats in the house have commanded a premium.

The appearance of Mrs. Morosini Schelling-Hulskamp here in concert last Sunday night was made the subject of considerable ridicule in a portion of the press. She attracted only a very small andience, and her attempt to sing at a number of interior towns resulted disastrously as no audiences whatever appeared to greet her.

The discovery was made during the week that are

The discovery was made during the week that an extensive theft of books from the Public Library had occurred. Suspicion attached to J. H. Talbert, an employe, and a search of his residence resulted in the discovery of 3,500 volumes. He made a full confession which showed that he had systematically carried away books daily for nearly two years.

The departments of the City Government were finally all removed this week into the new City Hall, which has been building for six years. The structure is still in complete, however.

## NEW-ORLEANS.

TOPICS MOSTLY CRIMINAL AND PERSONAL

the United States. The objects of the association are elevate and maintain the standard of the business by the adoption of rules and regulations that shall be general in their bearing and application, and for the interchange of business and the publication of the interests of clients requiring agencies for either the sale or purchase of real

The address of the Rev. Dr. Holland, of Trinity Church, on Sunday last has been a general topic of conversation this week. In place of a regular sermon he delivered at the morning service an address arraigning the Exposition management for keeping open on Sunday and offer-ing ungodly amusements to attract visitors. He was

The State Supreme Court on Tuesday confirmed the sentence of Thomas Sweeney, convicted of manslaughter in killing H. Ferguson, sentenced to fifteen years' hard labor; and of William Ferguson, son of Sweeney's victim-convicted of manslaughter in killing Courad Hoppe, sentenced to fifteen years' hard labor. Ferguson killed his man some time after Sweeney had killed his father. Both crimes occurred in this city but were in no manner connected.

Mr. George W. Cable's latest interview, telegraph Mr. George W. Cable's latest interview, telegraphed from Chicago to THE TRIBUNE, has occasioned considerable!talk in this city and drawn down on Mr. Cable many harsh criticisms. The Times-Democrat considered the matter worthy of a leading editorial on Tuesday, in which an lattempt was made to disprove Mr. Cable's statements and refute his conclusions. Mr. Cable's declaration to the effect that the country payers of the South were run by job printers has got all the rural journals of this State and Mississippl after him. Some people, however, think that the remark is rather more of a reflection on the job printers than on the bucoile editors.

The event of special interest in legal circles this week has been the case of the probate of the wills of the late Mrs. Myra Clark Gaines before the Civil District Court. The executors under one will have been trying to prove that the other will of a later date purporting to be holo-

that the other will of a later unter purposed graphic is a forgery.

M. J. Farrell, whose death occurred on Thursday night, was the head of Farrell's detective agency and one of the trio of bank detectives who were famous in days past. Smith Izard, who figures in Mr. Cable's novel, "Dr. Sevier," died some years ago. "Tom" Boylan, the third, is still living in this city.

The City Council at its meeting Thursday night requested the Mayor to close the gambling houses which have been publicly in operation for several years past.

#### BOSTON.

GAS AND WATER-THE LIBRARY BUILDING -MUNICIPAL.

FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. Boston, Jan. 24 .- The opinion of the Corporation Counsel sustains the public outery against the raising of the rates to water-takers. He says that the Water Board had no right to make those special and re-duced rates to manufacturers which are offered by the Board as the excuse for the addition to the charges upon the public in general. 1 el

The new gas company, the "Consumers'," projected to apete with the respectable old monopoly, the Boston Gaslight-Company, finds itself confronted with still another interloper named the Bay State, organized with pledges of foreign capital. The public sees the prospect of unending competition and tearing up of streets, and the situation is favorable for the introduction of some general legislation to regulate the prices of gas and dividends of gas companies that will reduce competition by new companies to the actual and real needs of the com-

manny.

The awarding of the prizes for designs for the new public library building has caused some chagrin, as the first prize and most of the others have been carried off by New-York architects. The \$10,000 in prizes has been paid out, but the trustees amounce that none of the designs will be accepted and built upon. It appears that they have totally changed their minds as to what they want, and that the conditions and specifications which they gave to the architects do not represent their present ideas at all.

The New England Conservatory of Music is before the Legislature asking for such changes in its act of incorporation as will make it a permanent public institution. A litle insurance company of Boston has been incorporated by the Legislature.

The financial exhibit of the Mechanics' Charitable Association reveals a loss of \$5,000 on the last triennial exhibition. The association will have to put a new and enlarged mortgage on its property to meet its current liabilities.

Mayor O'Brien made his first fager pas in his remark at

# an entertainment in all of the French Catholic that he had see: the old Puritan city of Boston "the most Catholic city in the country."

SPOKES FROM THE HUB. Boston, Jan. 24.-Mrs. Robert C. Winthrop's first appearance in society since the illness of her hus-band, at the last Horticultural Hall assembly Wednesday night, was a most gratifying assurance to her hosts of friends that Mr. Winthrop had once more fully

vered his health. At the annual meeting of that time-honored institution, the Harvard Musical Association, on Monday night, John S. Dwight was chosen president, Charles C. Perkins vicepresident, and S. Lothrop Thorndike, treasurer.

The Boston benefit for the "Actors' Fund " of America, occurred Thursday afternoon at the Boston Theatre. Every seat was filled and every inch of standing room occupied. Governor and Mrs. Robinson, Mayor O'Brien and party and Dion Boucleault were among those in the

boxes, the latter contributing \$50 to the fund, A new scientific society was organized last week called "The American Society for Psychical Research," whose earnest work. The officers are: President, Professor Simon Newcomb; vice-presidents, Professor E. C. Pickering, Dr. Henry P. Bowditch, Dr. Charles S. Minot, and Professor G. Stanley Hall; treasurer, Protessor William Watson, of the Institute of Technology Among the council appointed are Professor John Tro ridge, Professor C. C. Everett, dean of the Harvard Divinity School, Colonel T. W. Higginson, Professor James M. Pierce, of Harvard, and Dr. William James,

also of Harvard College.

The last Horticultural Hall Assembly, held Wed-

The last Horticultural Hall Assembly, held Wednesday evening, virtually ended the season of fashionable subscription parties. It was very fully attended and the hall was elaborately decorated.

The stockholders of the New England Trust Company held their annual meeting Thursday and elected the following Board of Directors: President, William Endicott, Jr., vice-presidents, Charles H. Dalton, Henry P. Kidder, Henry A. Whitney; directors, Nathaniel J. Bradler, J. Lewis Stackpole, James J. Storrom, Nathaniel Thayer, Frederick I., Ames, P. Jefferson Coleridge, Pranklin Haven, Jr., and Robert Codman.

Professor C. C. Everett, dean of the Harvard Divinity School, and Professor F. G. Peabody, of a Committee on the Library, have just published the statement, in the hope that some friend of the school may come to its aid so that it can accept Mrs. Earn Abbott's gift of her husband's theological library. The gift includes nearly four thousand volumes, the larger part being beingt by him for his own use. The donation is received with husband's theological the larger part being bought by him for his own use. The donation is received with gratitude mixed with embarrassment, for at present their is no accommodation for so large a collection. A condition of the gift is that "there shall be secured as soon as possible for this collection, and for the rest of the Divinity School library, a more adequate and safe piace for keeping." The school thus stands in need of a fire-proof library building distinct from Divinity Hall. The committee await with peculiar interest the result of their statement.

One of the most fashionable entertainments of the one of the most fashionable entertainments of the

One of the most fashionable entertainments of the reak was that of Miss Harwood's "Jarley's Wax Vorks" show, which was given in the theatre of the new come Men's Christian Association Building on Boylston-t. Tue-day night. The andience was an exceptionally me one. The proceeds Miss Harwood gives as usual o charity, and this time they to for the benefit of the Boston Society for the Suppression of Vice."

## PHILADELPHIA.

SOCIAL AND DRAMATIC NOTES. M AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 24 .- A new feature in Philadelphia society this winter is the interest taken in the entertainments of West Philadelphia and German-town. Philadelphia society is so divided into cliques that it would be almost impossible to make any one but that it would be almost impossible to make any one but a Philadelphian acquainted with this peculiarity. The germans and assemblies in West Philadelphia and Gor-mantown, however, draw all the warring sections, and ladies and gentlemen who would not meet at the Academy of Music or the Bellevue Hotel are willing to go to the assemblages in the suburbs. Society there is delightful and full of novelty. For instance, at the last West Philadelphia assembly there were two dances, a gavotte and a waitz, originated by one of the members; and in Germantown there is an amateur association which plays for charitable purposes exclusively pieces written by some lady or gentleman connected with it.

tion to Nevada was something really notable. As the lady entered she passed through a perfect bower of fashionably attired men and women, and when she left the exits were actually blocked. The agitation at the University of Pennsylvania to

It is significant that while Patti, when she attended

establish a gymnasium meets with the hearty approval of the public. The University has only few years been fairly outitled to its name. There has lately been established a veterinary department, and the general conduct of the college gives evidence that they meas to make it worthy of the city.

On Thursday afternoon the Order of Elks had their benefit, at which most of the prominent actors now playing in the city appeared. The Elks, while an influ-ential order in Philadelphia, have no club room of their

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 24.—Archbishop Gibbons, of Baltimore, reached the city on Tuesday. He comes to confer the pallium on Archbishop Leray. The ceremony takes place to-morrow.

The real estate agents of the country have been in session in this city this week and on Wednesday organized the Kational Real Estate Desiers' Association of

## BROADWAY NOTE-BOOK.

MEN AND THINGS, THE COUNTRY ROUND.

THE PERSONAL NOTES AND NOTIONS OF A BROAD-

WAY LOUNGER.
The estate of John W. Garrett, I privately hear, amounts to \$35,000,000, far more than of ponents or friends believed. Mary Garrett, the only daughter, is probably the richest single woman in America, worth, it is said, \$12,000,000. Robert Garrett, the president o the Baltimore and Obio Railroad, probably possesses a greater fortune for his share than that of Johns Horkins Henry Garrett, the banker, whose house has transacted

Mr. Thomas Barbour, thread-maker at Paterson, who died last week worth a million if not several millions, was the son of a thread-maker at Belfast and travelling alesman in America. His father wanted to thrash him, big as he was, for setting up a thread mill in America against the British manufacturer. "Father," said the son, "I'll make more money for you than I ever did, and make money for myseif, too." He did.

without revealing the constant operations of his deceased

parent in the stock, and who saved the commissions, is

believed to have a fortune of \$10,000,000.

Last week the public school directors and other eltizens of Port Chester, N. Y., went all the way to Philadelphia in respect and recognition of one of their teachers, Mrs. Lilly Patterson, and Jin the cold winter weather stood around her grave. Her father, Mr. Bache, who was among the mourners, was directly descended from Richard Bache, who married the only daughter of Dr. Franklin. Mr. Bache, settled near Bristol in 1794; his son had been with his grandfather in Europe and edited the anti-Federalist newspaper in Philadelphia. family connection is large, and while some descendants have remained in active political and scientific life others have continued a quiet existence about Bensalem and Bristol. The young teacher deceased was the daughter of William Bache, who was the son of Louis Bache, the grandson of Sarah Franklin and an officer

Grace has been Mayor nearly a month, and yet I have seen nothing like a rise and fall of the Roman Empire. Where is the Citizens' Association ! Where is terrible purification ! Alas! the only result of cats and Democrats fighting is more cats.

Mr. James O. Broadhead, of St. Louis, who was an applicant for a Cabinet position, first came into notice by Frank Blair addressing him a letter without any previous context, when Blair wanted to beat General Thomas Ewing for the Vice-Presidency in 1868. Mr. Broadhead had written no letter on that subject to Blair, and was not a belitgerent politician. Perhaps on account of his placidity and conservatism General Blair wished to emphasize the letter, by its address. Since that time Mr. Broadhead has been mentioned for almost everything. He is a discreet, well-meaning and highly respectable lawyer, now in his fullest maturity, to say the least, and he has always been a favorite candidate of The Missour Republican for Governor, Senator, or anything suffi-

I sometimes see General Thomas Ewing in our streets. He lives at Yonkers, and is a quiet, domestic man. By his temperament and mingled military and private virtues he stands almost at the head of Democratic leaders. with the young men. He has the mingled temperaments of his father, Secretary Ewing, and of his cousin, James G. Blaine. The mothers of both Blaine and Ewing were Gillespies. General Ewing was the popular choice for the nemination for Vice-President in 1868, when it was supposed that Hendricks or Chase would be put up for President. Frank Blair, who, while galiant, had a good deal of the revolutionist in him, captured the Southern wing of that convention by writing a belilcose letter; hence the convention was perverted from its path, lefeated all the prime favorites, and brought out the ticket of Seymour and Blair. The Pendleton idea of paying the interest on the bonds in greenbacks and of inflating the currency was then abroad, and it drew in General Ewing, who had embarked in some land and mining enterprises in the direction of West Virginia. He was nominated for Governor and was the last victim of that farce, the author of which—who slew so many Democrats by it-is now being pushed by all the college men and reformers for the head of the Cabinet.

Mr. Evarts is remembered at Washington City chiefly for his passage with Mr. Boutwell on the subject of "the hole in the sky." It is said that Mr. Boutwell at some portion of his life was a teacher and lecturer on astron omy, and that his astronomical information came, in place of imagination, to give him a fine figure of speech in the trial of President Jehnson. He there are proposed to transport Johnson, or suggested that nature might do so if she had the proper "emotions" to a spot in the heavens where the telescope could find nothing even nebula. This very singular conceit Mr. Evarts claborated in his reply, and I took it up to read the reply a day or two ago, and while it was flue to hear it is pretty long. Boutwell was much opposed in his public by the economists of the David A. Wells school, but he made an honest and efficient Secretary of the Treasury, purpose it is to investigate systematically psychical phenomena. It is carefully organized with a view to ton have all been modest, painstaking and governed by the same good instincts which made the public life of New-England in the first half of our century.

> A good instance of Mr. Evarts's cheerfulness and address was afforded at the celebrated bar dinner, where Charles O'Conor and Evarts came in together, and looking down the table before they took their seats, O'Conor said, in his doubtful, complaining voice: "I don't know what I can cat." Mr. Evarts, thin as if his food never stuck to his ribs, also looking down the table, immediately exclaimed: "I don't see what I can't eat."

> The vertict of the Legislature truly represents the people of the State, who desire to express their disapprobation of the men who prevented one Republican Administration having its free course and expression, and by violent and intemperate counsel and action effected the murder of a second President. In the whirligis of time Mr. Seward is being appreciated here, and Mr. Webster is rising in appreciation in Massach and Mr. Benton in Missouri.

> Next fall, some ten months hence, pretty much all the officers in New-York State, are to be elected, and the entire Legislature and seven great State officers are to be put in nomination. Without reference to the factions of the past it seems pretty plain that the public will is to have well-known men given the strong positions in the State. The Democrats have a number of prominent persons to run for Governor, and the fact that two Demeratic Governors of New-York have been Presidential candidates, will make the nomination next time worth seeking. Not improbably Daniel Manning or Mr. Whit-Mr. Peckham would stand. The Republicans can find men above the political average for all these places, and it is believed that with personalities and factions rubbed out, the Republicans can recover and hold the State of New-York. The office of Governor here has been deemed important enough in the past for men like John Jay to leave the Chief-Justiceship, and Martin Van Buren to leave the Senate or Cabinet and run for it.

> The Republican Secretary of State at Albany, General Carr, is not known in person to many of his party friends. He is a tall man with a large, baldish forehead and light, warm-tinted hair, is blue-eyed, and wears spectacles. He stands tall and shapely like a soldier, and in his address is alert and affable, with proper selfrespect throughout. He has redeemed the Republican ticket on several occasions when indifference to public opinion has marked the selection of the other candidates. His long continuance in his office, where he is the custodian of all the important property in the State, has made his name everywhere known, while he represents that one principle universal among Republicans, respect for the faithful men of the war.

> Mr. Dorsheimer, whom Mr. Cleveland desires to put in his Cabinet, but has hardly known what to do with Mr. Whitney at the same time, is derived from an old German who was in the Bavarian army at the time Bavaria was an appendage of France. Mr. Dorsheimer's father originated in Maryland, followed up the Susquehanna Valley to New-York State, and finally I like the father of Martin Van Buren, a hotel-keeper. He kept the best hotel in Buffalo, and although a Democrat, entered the Republican party and became the Collector of Internal Revenue for the Western District while his son was District-Attorney for the same district. The son was carefully educated, and when the war broke out he went on the staff of General Fremont, with whom he probably sympathized during part of the war. That may have led him toward the Liberal movement in 1872, which had its roots somewhat in the bick-

erings of the war time. It is pretty clear to my mind that the President-e'ect. like all men advanced beyond his expectations, and with a temperament self-congratulatory, means to begin his itial office with resentfulness instead of with grace. He is a big man in his own eyes, and of the view that acquirements do not amount to much, nor talent measure much, but that bignose of itself is fitness, and the size of the sack means its contents. He will find him-self in the hottest and the most lively water he ever

knew much about, from the moment he undertakes to be a respecter of persons. It has sometimes happened that people have been foolish enough to prefer the crown on one of the dumb animals, but there is not much record of what followed, except the sacrifice of the animal or his devouring of his subjects. The probabilities are that there never was a human being who entered the Presidency of the United States with so little knowledge and conception of the duties of his office and the resources and relations of his country as the President-elect, who was characed up out of Republican quarrels. He seems to conceive that when he beat Grady he took the great scarp of the continent; his own scalp would be a very small

The late Isalah Rynders was the greatest piece of flat-ulency left around New-York City from ancient days. His political and public talents were about up to those of the man who by the aid of a coal ofi beacon at a street corner descants upon the imperial virtues of a patent medicine. He seemed to have had screwed down into him, after the fashion of some of the spring-jack toys, an endless speech abount the beauties and glories of the Democracy, and this he let off in instalments, and after the speech was done he would inflict pertions of it on the general public in the hotel lobbies and wherever he was unwelcome. He was connected with the early violences of the Democracy in this city, and with its final humiliations; and was about as much out of place in our times as an African slave-trader or old Barnum's museum. The fact that he has departed from Tammauy Hall may take from that organization somewhat of its terrors, may induce some persons of moderate educa-

The active Kentucky candidate for the office of Comnissioner of Internal Revenue is Phil Thompson. Kentucky owes nearly all the deferred tax to the Government on whiskey, which amounts to \$13,000,000.

I see the name of Beverly Tucker mentioned as an applicant for a Cabinet place. He is the brother of Randolph Tucker, who figured about Niagara Falls during the war, and lived a good deal of the time at St. Catherines, where Jake Thompson, Clem Clay, and other instigators of raids into New-York and Vermont resided. We have come to a great moral revival.

Senator-elect Leland Stanford was born in the region about Schenectady, and in the perilous times of the war, in California, when deliberate efforts were on foot to take the Pacific Coast out of the Union, he was the Governor and obtained unqualified respect and confidence. After the war, when he built the Pacific Rallroad in co-operation with other California public spirits, his popularity was lost sight of in the animosities aroused by a raliroad which became the only carrying company in the State. He has never, however, been driven into undig-State. He has never, however, been driven into undig-nified controversies and has shown more sadness than anger at misunderstanding and aspersion. His election to the Senate seems to be evidence that his public life has not been forgotten, and in returning to it he resumes the east disputed and the most honorable portion of his career.

As far as I can find out, with more than fair opportunities of studying Republican opinion, there is no desire in the party that Mr. Cleveland should keep anybody in office. Every Administration heretofore has found indis-pensable persons in large numbers scattered all through which has sprung like Minerva from the brain of Jove, can dispense with everybody and run the whole Government and individually copy all the papers. That seems to be the point now being made, that the Government sits up all night and takes labor off the clerks. This is the principle adopted by Sergeant Bates, to revive industry. He marches himself thousands of miles with the American flag to show its free and glorified course.

Reading the recent publication on Hayti by the present Minister to Mexico, Sir Spenser St. John, who was also Minister to Hayti for years, I find that he takes the broad view, which he says was not his original opinion, that the African race left to itself is not fit for self-government; and he preaches a sermon to the British radicals who would uphold the theory that in India all the native population is fit for self-rule. He says that Hayti, which was the finest colony on the globe, has refrogramed ever since the whites were expelled, and that there is latent in a large part of the population a mania for African fetich worship, and that children are frequently sacrificed and their blood drunk and their bodies caten

result of good sense on his part in handling the disturb-ances there, which naturally ensued from too much discipline and from indifference to Republican public opinion. All this was quieted when Mr. Biaine was honestly supported after he had been nominated, and the strength of Pennsylvania as a Republican State, when her managers and people pulled together, is shown by Biaine's prodigious majority. In the good feeling which ensued, Mr. Cameron was returned to the Senate, and not improbably General Beaver will be again nominated for Governor. But if these results are to lead to the assumption long exercised in New-York State, that one Senator couli make a Governor, another Senator a Speaker, Collector, etc. and do it merely out of his gigantic revenge and great fatalism, then the election of Mr. Cameron will turn out to be not his exaltation but his

Nobody will be sorry to see Don Cameron's bright wife Washington housekeeper for six years more, for her youth can stand it.

almost the only archate home in the country to me. I looked for Carl Pfelfier and found him on the top floor of n old brokers' block, under the shadow of the Mills Building.

The account of Shiloh by General Grant describes a fight undoubtedly, but not much of a battle, and its importance is admitted when he says he saw that day it would be a long war. Thear that the South Penn Railroad from Harrisburg

to Pittsburg has been reduced to a single track, the tunnels reduced correspondingly, and all hands dis-charged except the tunnel workers, so that it may linger in the lap of several springs wintrily. Mr. Barrett's play by Mr. Boker is chiefly noted for its

fine reproduction of Dante's times and for good acting; he text does not subtilize the characters, and Mr. Barrett's particular man is no more remarkable than a girl whose great grievance with life is her red hair.

The new Cotton Exchange is another yellow sugar loat rising high above down-town New-York. The old Exchange opposite it brought \$160,000, it is said.

FLASHING FIRE FROM HIS SCARF PIN.

A lively young man with a red mustache en-

tered a Nassau-st, eating-house yesterday and took a seat. He wore a black neek searf in which was thrust an odd-looking pin. A pretty waster girl came up, and while brushing away the crumbs from behind the guest asked for his order. "You may bring me some Eoston bake!-" The young woman did not hear the conclusion of the

sentence, for a brilliant light flashed from the old searf pin and frightened her so much that she nearly fainted. The young man glanced up with a look of mild surprise mi said: "Are you faint!" The waltress hurried of to the kitchen. The head of the house, a man whose scauty gray hair and fall beard are well known to those who attend the up-town tem-

perance meetings on Sanday afternoons, then next approached. He put the pepper bottle back in the castor, picked up a doughnut from the floor and was about to make an observation upon the superiority of his squash pics, when fire again dashed from the young man's confully.

ples, when fire again dashed from the young man's scarf pln.

"What—wha—what is the matter with your neck tiel"
he stuttered, looking at the young man in a startled manner. "It was on fire just now."

"O, I guess that's all right," murmured the latter, with
a smile. "Any trouble with it now!"

"No, I can't see that there is, but—"
The fire again became luminous and shone with a
brilliancy never equalled by any diamond.

"It's an electric light on a small scale," said the young
man. "I have a little battery in my pocket. By pressing a button a current of electricity is conducted to the
pln, which contains a small piece of carbonized bamboo,
and the light is produced. Big thing, isn't it!"

MAKING LEATHER FROM CATFISH SKIN.

MAKING LEATHER FROM CATFISH SKIN.

Prom The Philadelphia Times.

"When I was shooting on the St. Francis River in Arkansas, some years ago, I discovered that cathish skin made good leather," said Jacob Trungenwalt, the fishing-tackle maker on Third-st., yesterday, "and I have manufactured it ever since. I heard a story when I was there about a big cathish which had broken all the nets in the neighborhood, and I laid for him with my gun beside a post which he frequented. I stayed there all day and was leaving at moonrise, when I threw the remnants of some canned salmon on which I had lunched into the river. Suddenly I saw a hugo black-shining object roll half out of the water. My heard-leaped to my mouth. I pulled myself together and held my gun in readiness. There was another spinsh, then bang went my gun, and floating belly up in the pool is aw the big cathish. He was dead, the bullet having gone through his head. He weighed 160 peunds. Wellst, in the fellow I gave the job to make a betch of it, and brought struck me that I might profit by the accident, and I started and have since successfully carried out a cathish skin tannery. We make use of it for everything, from sheel lease to slippers cabas, geeket-books and I anop pocket-case covers. The leather is light tray in color, very acft, and Mrs. Trungenwalt says,